the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the very sorrry state of affairs prevailing in the banking system and blatant flouting of norms by the public sector banks in Uttar Pradesh by denying credit at RBI bench mark of 60% and lending only 38% thus keeping a gap of 22% admissible credit;

(b) whether Government are further aware that 22% short fall or approximately Rs. 6,698.7 crores are being diverted other States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat etc. by banking system;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to direct the Banks guilty of flouting these norms to surrender the residue percentage of money i.e. the difference between the stipulated norm of 60% at RBI bench mark and the actual loan given with the RBI with the latter to pay nominal 10% interest to the concerned banks, to prevent such diversion and misuse;

(d) if not, what are the reason therefore; and

(e) whether Government propose to shift Head Office or Cental Office of any nationalised Bank to Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) to (d) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Reserve Bank of India's advice to public sector banks for achieving a credit deposit (C.D) ratio of 60% in respect of their rural and semiurban branches separately on an all India basis. Banks have been advised that while it is not necessary that this ratio should be achieved separately branch-wise, district-wise or region-wise the banks should nevertheless ensure that wide disparity in the ratios between different states/regions is avoided in order to minimise imbalance in credit deployment. The aggregate depostis and gross bank credit of nationalised bank in U.P. as at the end of December 93 are Rs. 17390, 44 lakhs and Rs. 6309, 42 lakhs respectively. The C.D. Ratio of these banks during the above period in U.P. is 36.28% as against the national average of 52.40%. It may be further stated that the C.D. ratio in a particular State/Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructural facilities like irrigation, power, rail, road, transport, basic and technical education, enterpreneurship and availability of required inputs and marketing outlets for agricultural, industrial production etc.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) constituted a Committe on Credit Deposit Ratio in U.P. in August, 1992 to make recommendaitons for a time bound impovement in Credit Deposit Ratio. The Committee in its report has inter-alia observed that the infrasturctural support required for dispansation of credit to agricultural is well developed and consequently, this sector is in position to absorb credit to its potential. The same however, is not true for industry with the result the overall improvement in credit deposit ratio is gradual and uneven. Accordingly, the Committee has recommended that both the State Government and banks need to intervene and step up thier efforts considerably in the provision of infrastructure development of linkage and deployment of credit.

(e) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to shift Head Office or Central Office of any nationalised banks to Uttar Pradesh.

Committee on PSUs

2726. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered committee under his chairmanship has been set up

for sick Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, what is the composition and main terms of reference of the committee;

(c) what are the names of the sick PSUs which are likely to be considered by the Committee;

(d) what is the extent of losses incurred by each of them during each of the last three years and what are the reasons therefor in each case;

(e) whether the committee has submitted any report or examined any case of sick PSUs; and

(f) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) and (b) Government have set up a Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister to periodically review the performance of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), particularly sick enterprises. The other members of the Group are Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Ministers in charge of Administrative Ministries of the enterprises taken up for review. The functions of the Group of Ministers include inter-alia to consider in respect of cases of sick PSEs referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), the proposed package of relief to be presented to the BIFR and give directions and guidelines to Ministries for taking a stand or making a commitment on behalf of Government of India before the BIFR. The Group would also review the performance of sick enterprises which do not come within the purview of BIFR and also selectively consider other public enterprises' performance and prospects.

(c) to (f) The Group considers the cases of sick PSEs as and when referred to it. The proceedings of the Group are classified in secret.

World Bank's Conditions on Hard Loans

2727. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the world Bank has linked future hard loans from the Bank and assistance from the donors to the pace of country's economic reforms; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what is the overall impact on the country's economic reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की शेयर-पूंजी

2728. **श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल:**
श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अपनी नई आर्थिक नीति के अन्तर्गत सरकारी और निजी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में भारतीय उद्योगों में 52 प्रतिशत या उससे भी अधिक शेयर पूंजी की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है;

(ख) क्या भारी बिजली निगम, इस्पात अभिकरण, दूरसंचार और खनन में भी विदेशी पूंजी निवेश को इसी प्रकार की छूट प्राप्त होगी;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी शेयरों वाले ऐसे कारखानों का प्रबन्ध, नियंत्रण व संचालन विदेशी निवेशकों के हाथों में चला जाएगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, निम्न व मध्यमवर्गीय ग्रामीण और शहरी जनता पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० वी० चन्द्रशेखर मूर्ति): (क) से (घ) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में सरकार की शेयरधारिता के विनिवेश के संबंध में जनता को विभिन्न चरणों में इक्विटी की अधिकतम 49 प्रतिशत की पेशकश की जा सकती है। सरकार ऐसे उद्योग में 51 प्रतिशत की साझेदारी अपने पास रखेगी। निजी क्षेत्र की इकाइयों के संबंध में सरकार शेयरधारिता के पैटर्न का निर्धारण नहीं करती। जुलाई, 1991 में घोषित नई औद्योगिक नीति स्वत: आधार पर 51 प्रतिशत